

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD)

During the past 12 months, have you been tested for a sexually transmitted disease or STD because you were concerned about an infection?

- In 2004, two percent of Montana adults reported that they had been tested for STD because they were concerned about an infection.
- Respondents 34 years of age or younger had the highest prevalence of STD testing ($\geq 4\%$).
- Adult Montanans with less than a high school degree (6%) were more likely to be tested than adults with a college degree (1%).
- Similarly, adults with household incomes less than \$25,000 per year ($\geq 3\%$) in 2004 were more likely to be tested than those with incomes of \$75,000 or more per year ($< 1\%$).
- Non-Whites or Hispanics, particularly American Indians/Alaska Natives (10%) were significantly more likely to be tested for STDs than White, non-Hispanic adults (2%).

During the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional told you that you had a sexually transmitted disease or STD?

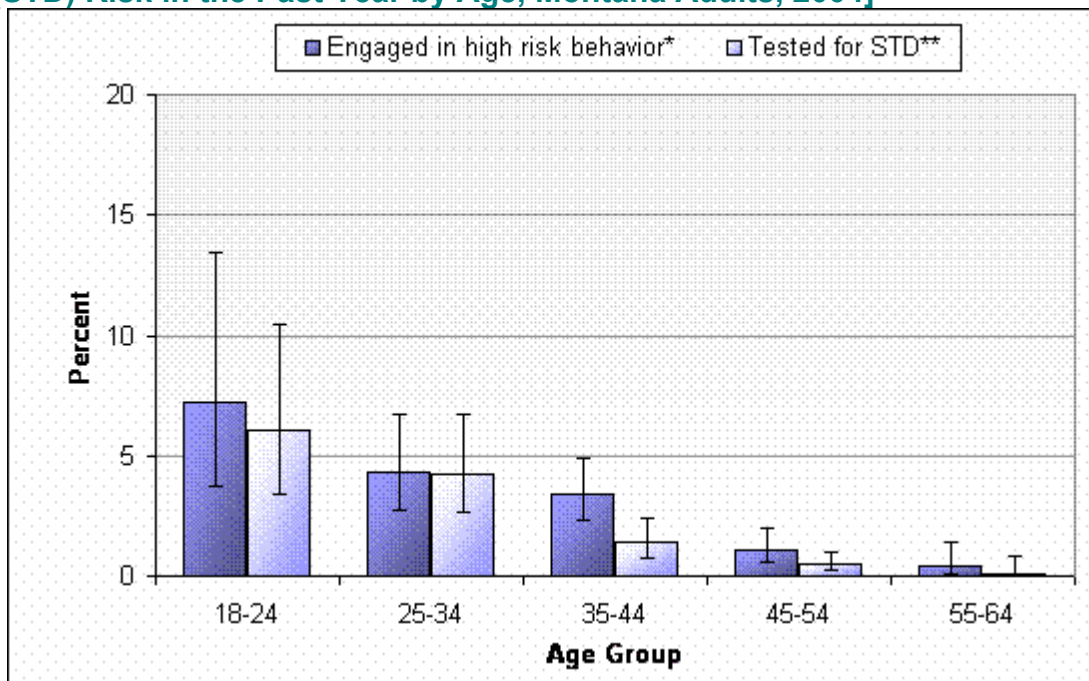
- In 2004, less than one percent of the adult population had been told by a health professional that they had an STD.
- Adults aged 55 to 64 were less likely to have been told by a health professional that they had an STD during the past 12 months (0%) than those aged 34 and younger ($\geq 1\%$).

In the past 12 months, has a doctor or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?

- Ten percent of adults aged 18-64 had been counseled by a doctor or health professional about the use of condoms in preventing sexually transmitted diseases.
- Women (12%) tended to be more likely than men (8%) to be told by a health professional about the use of condoms in STD prevention.
- Adults 34 years of age or younger ($\geq 14\%$) were significantly more likely to be counseled by a doctor about condom usage in the prevention of STD than older adults.
- Adults with college degrees (6%) were significantly less likely to be counseled about condom usage in the prevention of STD than less educated adults ($\geq 11\%$).
- Adults whose household income was less than \$25,000 per year ($\geq 16\%$) were more likely to report being told by a health professional about the use of condoms in STD prevention than adults with higher incomes ($\leq 7\%$).
- Non-White or Hispanic adults (21%) were significantly more likely to be told about condom use than White, non-Hispanic adults (9%).

[Table 9. Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD), Montana Adults, 2004]

[Figure 9. High Risk Behavior for Acquiring HIV and Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Risk in the Past Year by Age, Montana Adults, 2004]



* High risk behavior includes one or more of:

- Used intravenous drugs;
- Treated for a sexually transmitted disease;
- Given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex;
- Had anal sex without a condom.

** Tested for STD because concerned about having an infection.

Figure 9. High Risk Behavior for Acquiring HIV and Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Risk in the Past Year by Age, Montana Adults, 2004.